(i. A compound defined by the general formula (I):

$$W_1$$
 $W_2$ 
 $W_2$ 
 $W_3$ 
 $W_4$ 
 $W_5$ 
 $W_7$ 
 $W_8$ 
 $W_8$ 
 $W_9$ 
 $W_9$ 

wherein:

one of R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) -CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>j</sub>R<sup>4</sup>, wherein j is 1 to 6, and R<sup>4</sup> is selected from the group consisting of:
  - 1) hydrogen and a halogen;
  - 2) -NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, wherein R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> independently are hydrogen, substituted lower alkyl, unsubstituted lower alkyl, substituted aryl, unsubstituted aryl, substituted heteroaryl, unsubstituted heteroaryl, substituted aralkyl, unsubstituted aralkyl, lower alkylaminocarbonyl, or lower alkoxycarbony; or R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are combined with a nitrogen atom to form a heterocyclic group;

    - 4) -SR<sup>27</sup>, wherein R<sup>27</sup> is selected from the group consisting of:
      - i) hydrogen;
      - ii) substituted lower alkyl;
      - iii) unsubstituted lower alkyl;
      - iv) substituted aryl;
      - v) unsubstituted aryl;
      - vi) substituted heteroaryl;
      - vii) unsubstituted heteroaryl;

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4 1"1 4"1 1"1 f"1

- viii) substituted aralkyl;
- ix) unsubstituted aralkyl;
- x) thiazolinyl;
- xi) -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>a</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>28</sup>, wherein a is 1 or 2, and R<sup>28</sup> is selected from the group consisting of: hydrogen and lower alkyl; and
- xii)  $-(CH_2)_a CONR^5R^6$ ; and
- 5) OR<sup>29</sup> (wherein R<sup>29</sup> is hydrogen, substituted lower alkyl, unsubstituted lower alkyl, or COR<sup>30</sup> (wherein R<sup>30</sup> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, substituted aryl, unsubstituted aryl, substituted heteroaryl);
- b) -CH(OH)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>b</sub>R<sup>4A</sup>, wherein b is 1 to 6 and R<sup>4A</sup> is hydrogen or the same as R<sup>4</sup>;
- c) -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>d</sub>CHR<sup>31</sup>CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>32</sup> wherein d is 0 to 5, R<sup>31</sup> is hydrogen, -CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, or CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>33</sup> (wherein R<sup>33</sup> is hydrogen or lower alkyl), and R<sup>32</sup> is hydrogen or lower alkyl;
- d) -(CH2)<sub>d</sub>CHR<sup>31</sup>CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>;
- e) -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>k</sub>R<sup>7</sup> wherein k is 2 to 6, and R<sup>7</sup> is halogen, CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>8</sup> (wherein R<sup>8</sup> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, substituted aryl, unsubstituted aryl, substituted heteroaryl, or unsubstituted heteroaryl, CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, substituted aryl, unsubstituted aryl, substituted heteroaryl, unsubstituted heteroaryl, OR<sup>9</sup> (wherein R<sup>9</sup> is hydrogen, substituted lower alkyl, unsubstituted lower alkyl, acyl, substituted aryl, or unsubstituted aryl), SR<sup>27B</sup> (wherein R<sup>27B</sup> is the same as R<sup>27</sup>), NR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup> (wherein R<sup>10</sup> and R<sup>11</sup> are the same as R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup>) or N<sub>3</sub>;
- f) -CH=CH(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>R<sup>12</sup> wherein m is 0 to 4, and R<sup>12</sup> is hydrogen, lower alkyl,

  CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>8A</sup> (wherein R<sup>8A</sup> is the same as R<sup>8</sup>), -CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, substituted aryl,

  unsubstituted aryl, substituted heteroaryl, unsubstituted heteroaryl, OR<sup>9A</sup>

  (wherein R<sup>9A</sup> is the same as R<sup>9</sup>), or NR<sup>10</sup> (wherein R<sup>10A</sup> and R<sup>11A</sup> are the same as R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup>);
- g) -CH=C(CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>33A</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, wherein R<sup>33A</sup> is the same as R $^{33}$ ;
- h)  $-C = C(CH_2)_n R^{13}$ , wherein n is 0 to 4, and  $R^{13}$  is the same as  $R^{12}$ ;
- i) -CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sup>44</sup>, wherein R<sup>44</sup> is substituted lower alkyl; \ and the other of R<sup>1</sup> or R<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of
  - j) hydrogen, lower alkyl, halogen, acyl, nitro, NR<sup>14</sup>R<sup>15</sup> (wherein R<sup>14</sup> or R<sup>15</sup> is hydrogen or lower alkyl, and the other is hydrogen, lower alkyl, acyl, carbamoyl, lower alkylaminocarbonyl, substituted arylaminocarbonyl or unsubstituted arylaminocarbonyl);

- k) -CH(SR<sup>34</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, wherein R<sup>34</sup> is lower alkyl or alkylene;
- (wherein R<sup>35</sup> is OR<sup>36</sup> (wherein R<sup>36</sup> is tri-lower alkyl silyl in which the three lower alkyl groups are the same or different, or is the same as R<sup>29</sup>), or SR<sup>37</sup> (wherein R<sup>37</sup> is the same as R<sup>27</sup>);
- m)  $-CO(CH_2)_qR^{16}$ , wherein q is 1 to 6, and  $R^{16}$  is the same as  $R^4$ ;
- n) -CH( $O(H)(CH_2)_eR^{38}$ , wherein e is 1 to 6, and  $R^{38}$  is the same as  $R^{4A}$ ;
- o) -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>f</sub>CHR<sup>39</sup>CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>40</sup>, wherein f is 0 to 5, R<sup>39</sup> is the same as R<sup>31</sup> and R<sup>40</sup> is the same as R<sup>32</sup>;
- p)  $-(CH_2)_rR^{17}$ , wherein r is 2 to 6, and  $R^{17}$  is the same as  $R^7$ ;
- q) -CH=CH(CH $_2$ )<sub>1</sub>R<sup>18</sup>, wherein t is 0 to 4, and R<sup>18</sup> is the same as R<sup>12</sup>;
- r) -CH=C(CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>3</sup>) $^{8}$ )<sub>2</sub>, wherein R<sup>33B</sup> is the same as R<sup>33</sup>;
- s)  $-C = C(CH_2)_u R^{19}$ , wherein u is 0 to 4, and  $R^{19}$  is the same as  $R^{13}$ );

R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, acyl, or lower alkyl;

X is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) hydrogen;
- b) formyl;
- c) lower alkoxycarbonyl;
- d) -CONR<sup>20</sup>R<sup>21</sup>, wherein:

R<sup>20</sup> and R<sup>21</sup> independently are:

hydrogen;

lower alkyl;

-CH<sub>2</sub>R<sup>22</sup>, wherein R $^{\frac{1}{2}}$  is hydroxy, or

-NR<sup>23</sup>R<sup>24</sup> (wherein R<sup>23</sup> or R<sup>24</sup> is hydrogen or lower alkyl, and the other is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or the residue of an  $\alpha$ -amino acid in which the hydroxy group of the carboxyl group is excluded, or R<sup>23</sup> and R<sup>24</sup> are combined with a nitrogen atom to form a heterocyclic group); and

e) -CH=N-R<sup>25</sup>, wherein R<sup>25</sup> is hydroxy, lower alkoxy, amino, guanidino, or imidazolylamino;

Y is hydroxy, lower alkoxy, aralkyloxy, or acyloxy; or

X and Y combined represent, -X-Y-, =O, -CH<sub>2</sub>O(C=O)O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>OC(=S)O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>26</sup>C(=O)- (wherein  $R^{26}$  is hydrogen or lower alkyl), -CH<sub>2</sub>NHC(=S)O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>OS(=O)O-, or -CH<sub>2</sub>OC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O-; and

W<sup>1</sup> and W<sup>2</sup> are hydrogen, or W<sup>1</sup> and W<sup>2</sup> together represent oxygen; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

- 2. The compound of claim 1 wherein:
  - a) one of  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  is selected from the group consisting of  $-(CH_2)_k R^7$ , -CH=CH(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>R<sup>12</sup>, -C\(\text{CC}(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>R<sup>13</sup>, -CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>i</sub>SR<sup>27</sup> and -CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sup>44</sup>, wherein R<sup>44</sup> is methoxymethyl, ethoxymethyl, or methoxyethyl; and the other of R1 and R2 is selected from the group consisting of  $-(CH_2)_{0}R^{17}$ ,  $-CH=CH(CH_2)_{0}R^{18}$ ,  $-C=C(CH_2)_{0}R^{19}$ ,  $NR^{14}R^{15}$ , hydrogen, halogen, nitro, -CH2O-, substituted lower alkyl, unsubstituted lower alkyl, -CO(CH<sub>2</sub>) $_{0}$ SR<sup>27</sup>, -CH<sub>2</sub>R<sup>35</sup>, wherein R<sup>35</sup> is OR<sup>36</sup>, and -CH<sub>2</sub>SR<sup>37</sup>, wherein R<sup>3</sup> is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, pyridyl, and benzimidazole;
  - b) k and r are each 2, 3, or 4;
  - c) j and q are each 1 or 2;
  - d) R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>17</sup> are:
    - 1) selected independently from the group consisting of: phenyl, pyridyl, imidazolyl, thiazolyl, or tetrazolyl; or
    - 2) selected pairwise, from the group consisting of:
      - i) -CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>8</sup> and CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>8A</sup>, where R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>8A</sup>, independently, are hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, or phenyl;
      - ii) -OR9 and -OR9A, where R9 and R9A, independently, are hydrogen, methyl ethyl, phenyl, or acyl;
      - iii) -SR<sup>27B</sup>, where R<sup>27B</sup> is selected from the group consisting of unsubstituted lower alkyl, 2-thiazoline, and pyridyl; and
      - iv) -NR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup> and -NR<sup>14</sup>R<sup>15</sup>, where R<sup>10</sup>, R<sup>11</sup>, R<sup>14</sup>, and R<sup>15</sup>, independently, are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, phenyl, carbamoyl, and lower alkylaminocarbonyl;
  - e) R<sup>27</sup> is selected from the group consisting of substituted lower alkyl, unsubstituted lower alkyl, substituted phenyl, unsubstituted phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, thiazole, and tetrazole;

- R<sup>36</sup> is selected from the group consisting of methoxymethyl, ethoxymethyl, and methoxyethyl;
- g) m, n, t and u each is 0 or 1; and
- h) R<sup>12</sup>, R<sup>13</sup>, R<sup>18</sup>, and R<sup>19</sup> are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl ethyl, phenyl, pyridyl, imidazole, thiazole, tetrazole, -CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>8</sup>, -OR<sup>9</sup>, and NR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>, wherein R<sup>8</sup>, R<sup>9</sup>, R<sup>10</sup>, and R<sup>11</sup> each is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, or phenyl.
- 3. The compound of claim 2, wherein R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen or acetyl, X is hydroxymethyl or lower alkoxycarbonyl, Y is hydroxy or acetyloxy, and W<sup>1</sup> and W<sup>2</sup> are hydrogen.
  - 4. The compound of claim  $\S$ , wherein X is methoxycarbonyl, Y is hydroxy, and  $R^3$  is hydrogen.
  - 5. The compound of claim 3 wherein:

one of R¹ and R² is selected from the group consisting of
methoxycarbonylvinyl, ethoxycarbonylvinyl, styryl,
2-pyridylvinyl, 4-pyridylvinyl, 2-pyridylethyl,
4-pyridylethyl, phenylethyl, methoxypropynyl,
hydroxypropynyl, -COCH₂SEt, -C≡CCH₂NMeBn, -CH=CHEt,
-(CH₂)₂SMe, -(CH₂)₂S-2-thiazoline, -(CH₂)₃SMe, -CH=CHEt,
-CH=CH-2-imidazole, (CH₂)₂OC(=O)H,
methoxymethoxymethyl, ethoxymethoxymethyl,
methoxyethoxymethyl, and 2-hydroxyethyl;

and the other of R1 and R2 is selected from the group

consisting of hydrogen, halogen,

methoxycarbonylvinyl, ethoxycarbonylvinyl, styryl,

2-pyridylvinyl, 4-pyridylvinyl, 2-pyridylethyl,

4-pyridylethyl, phenylethyl, nitro, amino,

N-ethylurea, methoxypropynyl, hydroxypropynyl,

-COCH<sub>2</sub>SEt, -C\(\frac{2}{2}\)CCH<sub>2</sub>NMeBn, -CH=CH\(\frac{1}{2}\)t, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SMe,

-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S-2-thiazoline, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>SMe, -CH<sub>2</sub>OMe, -CH<sub>2</sub>OEt,

-CH<sub>2</sub>SEt, pyridylthiomethyl, -CH<sub>2</sub>S-2-benzimidazole,

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-CH=CHEt, CH=CH-2-imidazole, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OC(=O)H,
methoxymethyl, ethoxymethyl, methoxymethyl,
and 2-hydroxyethyl.

6. A method for enhancing the function of a trophic factor responsive cell, comprising the step of contacting said cell with a compound defined by the general formula (I):

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R_3 \\
W_1 \\
N \\
N \\
N \\
N \\
N \\
X \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
R_1 \\
R_2 \\
N \\
N \\
X \\
\end{array}$$

wherein:

one of R1 and R2 is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) -CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>i</sub>R<sup>4</sup>, where it is 1 to 6, and R<sup>4</sup> is selected from the group consisting of:
  - 1) hydrogen and a halogen;
  - 2) -NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, wherein R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> independently are hydrogen, substituted lower alkyl, unsubstituted lower alkyl, substituted aryl, unsubstituted aryl, substituted heteroaryl, unsubstituted heteroaryl, substituted aralkyl, unsubstituted aralkyl, lower alkylaminocarbonyl, or lower alkoxycarbonyl; or R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are combined with a nitrogen atom to form a heterocyclic group;
  - 3)  $N_3$ ;
  - 4) -SR<sup>27</sup>, wherein R<sup>27</sup> is selected from the group consisting of:
    - i) hydrogen;
    - ii) substituted lower alkyl;
    - iii) unsubstituted lower alkyl;
    - iv) substituted aryl;

- v) unsubstituted aryl;
- vi) substituted heteroaryl;
- vii) unsubstituted heteroaryl;
- viii) substituted aralkyl;
- ix) unsubstituted aralkyl;
- x) thiazolinyl;
- xi) -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>a</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>28</sup>, wherein a is 1 or 2, and R<sup>28</sup> is selected from the group consisting of: hydrogen and lower alkyl; and
- xii) -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>a</sub> CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>; and
- 5) OR<sup>29</sup> (wherein R<sup>29</sup> is hydrogen, substituted lower alkyl, unsubstituted lower alkyl, or COR<sup>30</sup> (wherein R<sup>30</sup> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, substituted aryl, unsubstituted aryl, substituted heteroaryl);
- b) -CH(OH)(CH<sub>2</sub>) R<sup>4A</sup>, wherein b is 1 to 6 and R<sup>4A</sup> is hydrogen or the same as R<sup>4</sup>;
- c) -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>d</sub>CHR<sup>31</sup>CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>32</sup> wherein d is 0 to 5, R<sup>31</sup> is hydrogen, -CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, or CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>33</sup> (wherein R<sup>33</sup> is hydrogen or lower alkyl), and R<sup>32</sup> is hydrogen or lower alkyl;
- d) -(CH2)dCHR31CQARX3R6;
- e) -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>k</sub>R<sup>7</sup> wherein k is 2 to 6, and R<sup>7</sup> is halogen, CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>8</sup> (wherein R<sup>8</sup> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, substituted aryl, unsubstituted aryl, substituted heteroaryl, or unsubstituted heteroaryl, CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, substituted aryl, unsubstituted aryl, substituted heteroaryl, OR<sup>9</sup> (wherein R<sup>9</sup> is hydrogen, substituted lower alkyl, unsubstituted lower alkyl, acyl, substituted aryl, or unsubstituted aryl), SR<sup>27B</sup> (wherein R<sup>27B</sup> is the same as R<sup>27</sup>), NR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup> (wherein R<sup>10</sup> and R<sup>11</sup> are the same as R and R<sup>6</sup>) or N<sub>3</sub>;
- f) -CH=CH(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>R<sup>12</sup> wherein m is 0 to 4, and R<sup>12</sup> is hydrogen, lower alkyl,

  CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>8A</sup> (wherein R<sup>8A</sup> is the same as R<sup>8</sup>), -CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, substituted aryl,

  unsubstituted aryl, substituted heteroaryl, unsubstituted heteroaryl, OR<sup>9A</sup>

  (wherein R<sup>9A</sup> is the same as R<sup>9</sup>), or NR<sup>10A</sup>R<sup>11A</sup> (wherein R<sup>10A</sup> and R<sup>11A</sup> are the same as R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup>);
- g) -CH=C(CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>33A</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, wherein R<sup>33A</sup> is the same  $\frac{1}{2}$ \$\times R<sup>33</sup>;
- h)  $-C = C(CH_2)_n R^{13}$ , wherein n is 0 to 4, and  $R^{13}$  is the same as  $R^{12}$ ;
- i) -CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sup>44</sup>, wherein R<sup>44</sup> is substituted lower alkyl; and the other of R<sup>1</sup> or R<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of

- j) hydrogen, lower alkyl, halogen, acyl, nitro, NR<sup>14</sup>R<sup>15</sup> (wherein R<sup>14</sup> or R<sup>15</sup> is hydrogen or lower alkyl, and the other is hydrogen, lower alkyl, acyl, carbamoyl, lower alkylaminocarbonyl, substituted arylaminocarbonyl or unsubstituted arylaminocarbonyl);
- k) -CH(SR<sup>34</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, wherein R<sup>34</sup> is lower alkyl or alkylene;
- l) -CH<sub>2</sub>R<sup>35</sup>, wherein R<sup>35</sup> is OR<sup>36</sup> (wherein R<sup>36</sup> is tri-lower alkyl silyl in which the three lower alkyl groups are the same or different, or is the same as R<sup>29</sup>), or SR<sup>37</sup> (wherein R<sup>37</sup> is the same as R<sup>27</sup>);
- m) -CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>R<sup>16</sup>, wherein q is 1 to 6, and R<sup>16</sup> is the same as R<sup>4</sup>;
- n) -CH(OH)( $C_{H_2}$ )<sub>e</sub> $R^{38}$ , wherein e is 1 to 6, and  $R^{38}$  is the same as  $R^{4A}$ ;
- o) -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>f</sub>CHR<sup>39</sup>CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>40</sup>, wherein f is 0 to 5, R<sup>39</sup> is the same as R<sup>31</sup> and R<sup>40</sup> is the same as R<sup>32</sup>;
- p) -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>R<sup>17</sup>, wherein r is 2 to 6, and R<sup>17</sup> is the same as R<sup>7</sup>;
- q) -CH=CH(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>t</sub> $R^{18}$ \wherein t is 0 to 4, and  $R^{18}$  is the same as  $R^{12}$ ;
- r) -CH=C(CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>33B</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, wherein R<sup>33B</sup> is the same as R<sup>33</sup>;
- s)  $-C = C(CH_2)_u R^{19}$ , wherein u is 0 to 4, and  $R^{19}$  is the same as  $R^{13}$ );

R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, acyl, or lower alky

X is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) hydrogen;
- b) formyl;
- c) lower alkoxycarbonyl;
- d) -CONR<sup>20</sup>R<sup>21</sup>, wherein:

R<sup>20</sup> and R<sup>21</sup> independently are:

hydrogen;

lower alkyl;

-CH2R<sup>22</sup>, wherein R<sup>22</sup> is hydroxy, or

-NR<sup>23</sup>R<sup>24</sup> (wherein R<sup>23</sup> or R<sup>24</sup> is hydrogen or lower alkyl, and the other is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or the residue of an  $\alpha$ -amino acid in which the hydroxy group of the carboxyl group is excluded, or R<sup>23</sup> and R<sup>24</sup> are combined with a nitrogen atom to form a heterocyclic group); and

e) -CH=N-R<sup>25</sup>, wherein R<sup>25</sup> is hydroxy, lower alkoxy, amino, guanidino, or imidazolylamino;

Y is hydroxy, lower alkoxy, aralkyloxy, or acyloxy; or

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X and Y combined represent, -X-Y-, =O, -CH<sub>2</sub>O(C=O)O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>OC(=S)O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>26</sup>C(=O)(wherein R<sup>26</sup> is hydrogen or lower alkyl), -CH<sub>2</sub>NHC(=S)O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>OS(=O)O-, or
-CH<sub>2</sub>OC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O-; and

W<sup>1</sup> and W<sup>2</sup> are hydrogen, or W<sup>1</sup> and W<sup>2</sup> together represent oxygen; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

- 7. A method for enhancing the function of a trophic factor responsive cell, comprising the step of contacting said cell with at least one compound of claim 2.
- 8. A method for enhancing the function of a trophic factor responsive cell, comprising the step of contacting said cell with at least one compound of claim 5.
  - 9. The method of claim 6, wherein said trophic factor responsive cell is in a mammal.
  - 10. The method of claim 6, wherein said trophic factor responsive cell is a neuron.
- 11. The method of claim 10, wherein said neuron is selected from the group consisting of cholinergic neurons and sensory neurons.
- 12. A method for enhancing the survival of a trophic factor responsive cell, comprising the step of contacting said cell with a compound defined by the general formula (I):

wherein:

one of R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) -CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>i</sub>R<sup>4</sup>, wherein j is 1 to 6, and R<sup>4</sup> is selected from the group consisting of:
  - 1) hydrogen and a halogen;
  - 2) -NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, wherein R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> independently are hydrogen, substituted lower alkyl, unsubstituted lower alkyl, substituted aryl, unsubstituted aryl, substituted heteroaryl, unsubstituted heteroaryl, substituted aralkyl, unsubstituted aralkyl, lower alkylaminocarbonyl, or lower alkoxycarbonyl; or R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are combined with a nitrogen atom to form a heterocyclic group;
  - 3) N<sub>3</sub>
  - 4)  $-SR^{27}$ , wherein  $R^{27}$  is selected from the group consisting of:
    - i)\hydrogen;
    - ii) substituted lower alkyl;
    - iii) unsubstituted lower alkyl;
    - iv) substituted aryl;
    - v) unsubstituted aryl;
    - vi) substituted heteroaryl;
    - vii) unsubstituted heteroaryl;
    - viii) substituted aralkyl;
    - ix) unsubstituted aralkyl;
    - x) thiazolinyl;
    - xi) -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>a</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>28</sup>, wherein a is 1 or 2, and R<sup>28</sup> is selected from the group consisting of: hydrogen and lower alkyl; and
    - xii) -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>a</sub> CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>; and
  - 5) OR<sup>29</sup> (wherein R<sup>29</sup> is hydrogen, substituted lower alkyl, unsubstituted lower alkyl, or COR<sup>30</sup> (wherein R<sup>30</sup> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, substituted aryl, unsubstituted aryl, substituted heteroaryl);
- b) -CH(OH)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>b</sub>R<sup>4A</sup>, wherein b is 1 to 6 and R<sup>4A</sup> is hydrogen or the same as R<sup>4</sup>;
- c) -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>d</sub>CHR<sup>31</sup>CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>32</sup> wherein d is 0 to 5, R<sup>31</sup> is hydrogen, -CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, or CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>33</sup> (wherein R<sup>33</sup> is hydrogen or lower alkyl), and R<sup>32</sup> is hydrogen or lower alkyl;
- d) -(CH2)<sub>d</sub>CHR<sup>31</sup>CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>;
- e) -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>k</sub>R<sup>7</sup> wherein k is 2 to 6, and R<sup>7</sup> is halogen, CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>8</sup> (wherein R<sup>8</sup> is

hydrogen, lower alkyl, substituted aryl, unsubstituted aryl, substituted heteroaryl, or unsubstituted heteroaryl),  $CONR^5R^6$ , substituted aryl, unsubstituted aryl, substituted heteroaryl, unsubstituted heteroaryl,  $OR^9$  (wherein  $R^9$  is hydrogen, substituted lower alkyl, unsubstituted lower alkyl, acyl, substituted aryl, or unsubstituted aryl),  $SR^{27B}$  (wherein  $R^{27B}$  is the same as  $R^{27}$ ),  $NR^{10}R^{11}$  (wherein  $R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  are the same as  $R^5$  and  $R^6$ ) or  $N_3$ ;

- f) -CH=CH(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>R<sup>12</sup> wherein m is 0 to 4, and R<sup>12</sup> is hydrogen, lower alkyl,

  CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>8A</sup> (wherein R<sup>8A</sup> is the same as R<sup>8</sup>), -CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, substituted aryl,

  unsubstituted aryl, substituted heteroaryl, unsubstituted heteroaryl, OR<sup>9A</sup>

  (wherein R<sup>9A</sup> is the same as R<sup>9</sup>), or NR<sup>10A</sup>R<sup>11A</sup> (wherein R<sup>10A</sup> and R<sup>11A</sup> are the same as R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup>);
- g) -CH=C(CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>33A</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, wherein R<sup>33A</sup> is the same as R<sup>33</sup>;
- h)  $-C = C(CH_2)_n R^{13}$ , wherein n is 0 to 4, and  $R^{13}$  is the same as  $R^{12}$ ;
- i) -CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sup>44</sup>, wherein R<sup>44</sup> is substituted lower alkyl; and the other of R<sup>1</sup> or R<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of
  - j) hydrogen, lower arkyl, halogen, acyl, nitro, NR<sup>14</sup>R<sup>15</sup> (wherein R<sup>14</sup> or R<sup>15</sup> is hydrogen or lower alkyl, and the other is hydrogen, lower alkyl, acyl, carbamoyl, lower alkylaminocarbonyl, substituted arylaminocarbonyl or unsubstituted arylaminocarbonyl);
  - k) -CH(SR<sup>34</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, wherein R<sup>34</sup> is lower alkyl or alkylene;
  - l) -CH<sub>2</sub>R<sup>35</sup>, wherein R<sup>35</sup> is OR<sup>36</sup> (wherein R<sup>36</sup> is tri-lower alkyl silyl in which the three lower alkyl groups are the same or different, or is the same as R<sup>29</sup>), or SR<sup>37</sup> (wherein R<sup>37</sup> is the same as R<sup>27</sup>);
  - m)  $-CO(CH_2)_qR^{16}$ , wherein q is 1 to 6, and  $R^{16}$  is the same as  $R^4$ ;
  - n) -CH(OH)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>e</sub>R<sup>38</sup>, wherein e is 1 to 6, and R<sup>38</sup> is the same as R<sup>4A</sup>;
  - o)  $-(CH_2)_1CHR^{39}CO_2R^{40}$ , wherein f is 0 to 5,  $R^{39}$  is the same as  $R^{31}$  and  $R^{40}$  is the same as  $R^{32}$ ;
  - p) -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>R<sup>17</sup>, wherein r is 2 to 6,\and R<sup>17</sup> is the same as R<sup>7</sup>;
  - q) -CH=CH(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>t</sub> $R^{18}$ , wherein t is 0 to 4, and  $R^{18}$  is the same as  $R^{12}$ ;
  - r) -CH=C(CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>33B</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, wherein R<sup>33B</sup> is the same as R<sup>33</sup>;
  - s)  $-C = C(CH_2)_u R^{19}$ , wherein u is 0 to 4, and  $R^{19}$  is the same as  $R^{13}$ );

R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, acyl, or lower alkyl;

X is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) hydrogen;
- b) formyl;
- c)\lower alkoxycarbonyl;
- d) -CONR<sup>20</sup>R<sup>21</sup>, wherein:

R<sup>20</sup> and R<sup>21</sup> independently are:

hydrogen;

lower alkyl;

-CH2R<sup>22</sup>, wherein R<sup>22</sup> is hydroxy, or

-NR<sup>23</sup>R<sup>24</sup> (wherein R<sup>23</sup> or R<sup>24</sup> is hydrogen or lower alkyl, and the other is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or the residue of an  $\alpha$ -amino acid in which the hydroxy group of the carboxyl group is excluded, or R<sup>23</sup> and R<sup>24</sup> are combined with a nitrogen atom to form a heterocyclic group); and

e) -CH=N-R<sup>25</sup>, wherein R<sup>25</sup> is hydroxy, lower alkoxy, amino, guanidino, or imidazolylamino;

Y is hydroxy, lower alkoxy, aralkyloxy, or acyloxy; or

X and Y combined represent, -X-Y-, =O, -CH<sub>2</sub>O(C=O)O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>OC(=S)O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>26</sup>C(=O)(wherein R<sup>26</sup> is hydrogen or lower alkyl), -CH<sub>2</sub>NHC(=S)O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>OS(=O)O-, or
-CH<sub>2</sub>OC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O-; and

W<sup>1</sup> and W<sup>2</sup> are hydrogen, or W and W<sup>2</sup> together represent oxygen; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

- 13. A method for enhancing the survival of a trophic factor responsive cell, comprising the step of contacting said cell with a compound of claim 2.
- 14. A method for enhancing the survival of a trophic factor responsive cell, comprising the step of contacting said cell with a compound of claim 5.
  - 15. The method of claim 12, wherein said trophic factor responsive cell is a neuron.
  - 16. The method of claim 15, wherein said neuron is a cholinergic neuron.

$$W_1$$
 $W_2$ 
 $W_2$ 
 $W_3$ 
 $W_3$ 
 $W_4$ 
 $W_3$ 
 $W_4$ 
 $W_5$ 
 $W_4$ 
 $W_5$ 
 $W_7$ 
 $W_8$ 
 $W_8$ 
 $W_8$ 
 $W_8$ 
 $W_9$ 
 $W_9$ 

wherein:

one of R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) -CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>i</sub>R<sup>4</sup>\wherein j is 1 to 6, and R<sup>4</sup> is selected from the group consisting of:
  - 1) hydrogen and a halogen;
  - 2) -NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, wherein R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> independently are hydrogen, substituted lower alkyl, unsubstituted lower alkyl, substituted aryl, unsubstituted aryl, substituted heteroaryl, unsubstituted heteroaryl, substituted aralkyl, unsubstituted aralkyl, lower alkylaminocarbonyl, or lower alkoxycarbonyl; or R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are combined with a nitrogen atom to form a heterocyclic group;
  - 3) N<sub>3</sub>;
  - 4) -SR<sup>27</sup>, wherein R<sup>27</sup> is selected from the group consisting of:
    - i) hydrogen;
    - ii) substituted lower alkyl;
    - iii) unsubstituted lower alkyl;
    - iv) substituted aryl;
    - v) unsubstituted aryl;
    - vi) substituted heteroaryl;
    - vii) unsubstituted heteroaryl;

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- viii) substituted aralkyl;
- ix) unsubstituted aralkyl;
- x) thiazolinyl;
- xi) -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>a</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>28</sup>, wherein a is 1 or 2, and R<sup>28</sup> is selected from the group consisting of: hydrogen and lower alkyl; and
- xii) -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>a</sub> CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>; and
- 5) OR<sup>29</sup> (wherein R<sup>29</sup> is hydrogen, substituted lower alkyl, unsubstituted lower alkyl, or COR<sup>30</sup> (wherein R<sup>30</sup> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, substituted aryl, unsubstituted aryl, substituted heteroaryl));
- b) -CH(OH)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>b</sub>R<sup>4A</sup>, wherein b is 1 to 6 and R<sup>4A</sup> is hydrogen or the same as R<sup>4</sup>;
- c) -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>d</sub>CHR<sup>31</sup>CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>32</sup> wherein d is 0 to 5, R<sup>31</sup> is hydrogen, -CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, or CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>33</sup> (wherein R<sup>33</sup> is hydrogen or lower alkyl), and R<sup>32</sup> is hydrogen or lower alkyl;
- $_{d}$ ) -(CH2) $_{d}$ CHR $^{31}$ CONR $^{5}$ R $^{6}$ ;
- e) -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>k</sub>R<sup>7</sup> wherein k is 2 to 6, and R<sup>7</sup> is halogen, CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>8</sup> (wherein R<sup>8</sup> is hydrogen, lower alky), substituted aryl, unsubstituted aryl, substituted heteroaryl, or unsubstituted heteroaryl, CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, substituted aryl, unsubstituted aryl, substituted heteroaryl, OR<sup>9</sup> (wherein R<sup>9</sup> is hydrogen, substituted lower alkyl, unsubstituted lower alkyl, acyl substituted aryl, or unsubstituted aryl), SR<sup>27B</sup> (wherein R<sup>27B</sup> is the same as R<sup>27</sup>), NR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup> (wherein R<sup>10</sup> and R<sup>11</sup> are the same as R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>6</sup>) or N<sub>3</sub>;
- f) -CH=CH(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>R<sup>12</sup> wherein m is 0 to 4, and R<sup>12</sup> is hydrogen, lower alkyl,

  CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>8A</sup> (wherein R<sup>8A</sup> is the same as R<sup>8</sup>), -CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, substituted aryl,

  unsubstituted aryl, substituted heteroaryl, unsubstituted heteroaryl, OR<sup>9A</sup>

  (wherein R<sup>9A</sup> is the same as R<sup>9</sup>), or NR<sup>10A</sup>R<sup>11A</sup> (wherein R<sup>10A</sup> and R<sup>11A</sup> are the same as R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup>);
- g) -CH=C(CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>33A</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, wherein R<sup>33A</sup> is the same as R<sup>33</sup>;
- h)  $-C = C(CH_2)_n R^{13}$ , wherein n is 0 to 4, and  $R^{13}$  is the same as  $R^{12}$ ;
- i) -CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sup>44</sup>, wherein R<sup>44</sup> is substituted lower alkyl; and the other of R<sup>1</sup> or R<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of
  - j) hydrogen, lower alkyl, halogen, acyl, nitro, NR<sup>14</sup>R<sup>15</sup> (wherein R<sup>14</sup> or R<sup>15</sup> is hydrogen or lower alkyl, and the other is hydrogen, lower alkyl, acyl, carbamoyl, lower alkylaminocarbonyl, substituted arylaminocarbonyl or unsubstituted arylaminocarbonyl);

- k) -CH(SR<sup>34</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, wherein R<sup>34</sup> is lower alkyl or alkylene;
- -CH<sub>2</sub>R<sup>35</sup>, wherein R<sup>35</sup> is OR<sup>36</sup> (wherein R<sup>36</sup> is tri-lower alkyl silyl in which the three lower alkyl groups are the same or different, or is the same as R<sup>29</sup>), or SR<sup>37</sup> (wherein R<sup>37</sup> is the same as R<sup>27</sup>);
- m) -CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>a</sub>R<sup>16</sup>, wherein q is 1 to 6, and R<sup>16</sup> is the same as R<sup>4</sup>;
- (n) -CH(OH)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>e</sub>R<sup>38</sup>, wherein e is 1 to 6, and R<sup>38</sup> is the same as R<sup>4A</sup>;
- -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>f</sub>CHR<sup>39</sup>CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>40</sup>, wherein f is 0 to 5, R<sup>39</sup> is the same as R<sup>31</sup> and R<sup>40</sup> is the same as R<sup>32</sup>;
- p)  $-(CH_2)_rR^{17}$ , wherein r is 2 to 6, and  $R^{17}$  is the same as  $R^7$ ;
- q)  $-\dot{O}H=CH(CH_2)_1R^{18}$ , wherein t is 0 to 4, and  $R^{18}$  is the same as  $R^{12}$ ;
- r) -CH= $C(CO_2R^{33B})_2$ , wherein  $R^{33B}$  is the same as  $R^{33}$ ;
- s)  $-C = C(CH_2)_u R^{19}$ , wherein u is 0 to 4, and  $R^{19}$  is the same as  $R^{13}$ );

R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, acyl, or lower alkyl;

X is selected from the group consisting of:

- a) hydrogen;
- b) formyl;
- c) lower alkoxycarbonyl;
- d) -CONR<sup>20</sup>R<sup>2</sup>, wherein:

R<sup>20</sup> and R<sup>21</sup>\independently are:

hydrogen;

lower alkyl;

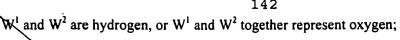
-CH<sub>2</sub>R<sup>22</sup> wherein R<sup>22</sup> is hydroxy, or

-NR<sup>23</sup>R<sup>24</sup> (wherein R<sup>23</sup> or R<sup>24</sup> is hydrogen or lower alkyl, and the other is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or the residue of an  $\alpha$ -amino acid in which the hydroxy group of the carboxyl group is excluded, or R<sup>23</sup> and R<sup>24</sup> are combined with a nitrogen atom to form a heterocyclic group); and

e) -CH=N-R<sup>25</sup>, wherein R<sup>25</sup> is hydroxy, lower alkoxy, amino, guanidino, or imidazolylamino;

Y is hydroxy, lower alkoxy, aralkyloxy, or acyloxy; or

X and Y combined represent, -X-Y-, =O, -CH<sub>2</sub>O(C=O)O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>OC(=S)O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>26</sup>C(=O)- (wherein  $R^{26}$  is hydrogen or lower alkyl), -CH<sub>2</sub>NHC(=S)O-, -CH<sub>2</sub>OS(=O)O-, or -CH<sub>2</sub>OC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O-; and



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

- 18. A method for enhancing the survival of a cell at risk of dying, comprising the step of contacting said cell with a compound of claim 2.
- 19. A method for enhancing the survival of a cell at risk of dying, comprising the step of contacting said cell with a compound of claim 5.
- 20. The method of claim 17, wherein said cell is at risk of dying due to a process selected from the group consisting of aging, trauma, and disease.
  - 21. The method of claim 20, wherein said cell is a neuron.
- 22. The method of claim 16, wherein said method is used in the treatment of Huntington's disease.